STRIDES OF THE REVOLUTION.

MORE EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIFES.

A Republican Majority of Eight Increased to Twenty-four-How It Was Bone-Citf. ton B. Brechinridge Robbed of Mis Sent -Hte Einging Protest-How Prof. John M. Laugeten Supplanted Edward C. Venable-" When the Limb was Shaken Two *Coons Fell"-Mr. Miller of South Care-Itse Gete Col, Elliott's Sent lu the Quickest Time on Record-The Rouse of Repcontailves Reading Itself in Pleces.

E .- BOW DEMOCRATS WERE SUPPLANTED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-The Congressional election of 1888 gave the Republicans three majority in the House. The admission of the new States increased this to eight. By unseating six Democrats and placing six Republicaus in their places, this majority was increased to twenty. Since this was done, three members have died. Two were Republicans and one a Democrat. The Democrat was Thomas Peter Walker of Missouri. The Re-publicans were David Wilber of New York and Lewis F. Watson of Pennsylvania. The vacancies are unfilled. These deaths reduced the Republican majority to 19. This was a good working majority. But it was not satisfactory to the leaders. Since the death of Mr. Watson the Republicans have declared the seat of Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas vacant, and have unseated Mr. Venable of Virginia and Col. Elliott of South Carolina, placing Prof. Langaton and Mr. Miller in their places, thus increasing their majority to twenty-four. At the opening of Congress there were 161 Democrata and 169 Republican Representatives. There are now 175 Republicans and 151 Democrats. A full House is composed of 330 members. A quorum is, therefore, 166.

Heretofore the Democrats have not insisted

that a quorum of Republicans should be present to do business. When declining to vote the Speaker has counted the Democrats present. under the rules, to make a quorum. He did this under what he called general parliamentary law before any rules were adopted. He thought it necessary afterward to have rules giving him the specific power to do so.

The first Democrat ousted was Judge Jackson of West Virginia. He was unseated before any rules were adopted. The Republicans, however, saw fit to have a quorum of their own members present and voting when the Judge was unseated. They evidently did not intend to give him an opportunity to go to the courts upon the plea that he had been ousted by less than a quorum of votes. At no time since then has a Democrat been ejected from his seat by a quorum of voting Republicans. Non-voting Democrats were counted against their protest to unseat John O. Pendleton, whom they believed to be lawfully elected. In some other instances the Democrats have voted against ejection, thus making a voting quorum. They knew that they would be counted so as to consummate the outrage, if they did not vote, and they preferred to go on record against it. The reason for their action is plain.

Under the old rules, dating back a hundred years, no such scheme could be perfected ex-cept by the actual active participation of a majority of the whole House. Under the Reed rules, a minority may do it. The majority must actually work against it to prevent it. Under the old rules, the Republicans would have needed, to make a voting quorum of their own, 4 more votes to unseat Pendleton, 20 more votes to unseat Cate. 7 more to unseat Compton, 32 to unseat Wise. 36 to unseat Turpin. 61 to unseat Breckinridge, and 11 to pass the Force bill. They never could have got them.

A man may know that his party is committing a wrong. He may be unwilling or afraid to vote against it: yet no power could compel him to vote with his party. No court can give a decision by less than a majority of its Judges At common law a man cannot be deprived of a foot of ground except twelve men are all agreed that he has no right to it. But under Reed's how small a fraction of the House, suffices to perpetrate any outrage. It would be possible, under his rules, to unseat a member by a single vote, cast by the Speaker himself.

It was not till the Republicans tried to unseat Edward Venable of Virginia and put in his place the well-known colored professor, John M. Langston, that the Democrats left the House to avoid being counted. The evidence against Langston's claims was so clear, and the outrage about to be perpetrated so bare. that they determined not to be used in any way to unseat a lawfully elected Representative of They determined that, if the outrage was to be perpetrated, it should be done by a quorum composed wholly of Republicans. A Democrat present and not voting, when counted by the Speaker to make a quorum. would be used to unseat a lawfully elected House injured his Democratic colleague instead of assisting him. It was under these circumstances that the Democrats believed that their duty to their constituents, as well as their duty to the country, demanded their absence from the chamber while the outrage

TI -WAJOR BRECKINGINGE CAST OUT The scenes attending the unseating of Judge

Jackson and John O. Pendleton of West Virginia, of William H. Cate of Arkansas, of Barnes Compton of Maryland, of George D. Wise of Virginia. and of Lawis W. Turpin of Alaoama have already been described in letters to THE SUN. Jackson had 3 majority. Pendiaton 19. Cate 1.344, Compton, 181, Wise 261, and Turpin 13.153 majority on the face of the returns. Breckinridge had 846 majority and Venable 642 plurality over Langaton. All these Demograts, with the exception of Judge Jackson, are now candidates for reflection in the same districts from which they were before

The Breckinridge case was called up on Sept. 2 by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, a Republican member of the Committee on Elections. Mr. Cooper of Ohio opened the case for the Republicans. He made a general allegation of fraud, and claimed that if the votes had been counted as they should have been counted, Clayton would have had \$67 majority. To accomplish this result, however, he threw out the returns from precincts where fraud had been alleged, and counted the alleged vote of a precinct from which no returns had been received. He directly charged that John M. Clayton was assased because he contested the election.

Mr. Cooper was the main speaker on the Re-publican side. Other Republican speakers were Mr. Bergen of New Jersey, Mr. Kelley of Kansse, and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson of Missouri led off on behalf of Mr. Breckinridge. He was followed by Col. O'Ferrail of Virginia. Judge McCarthy of New York. Mr. McRae of Arkansas, Gen. Maish of Pennsylvania, Mr. Crisp of Georgia, and Mr. Breck-inridge bimself. Judge McCartny made an un-

usually strong speech, and so did Gen. Maisch. Mr. Crisp claimed that the sub-committee having charge of the investigation deprived Mr. Breekinridge of the right to take testimeny. This statement was corroborated by the minority of the committee. Crisp made the partisan character of the investigation ex-

coedingly clear. Major Breckinridge spoke eloquently on his own behalf. He is the son of John C. Brackinridge, once Vice-President of the United States. He is 44 years old, a man of medium stature. well knit, and has brown hair and moustachs. In features he is not unlike his father. He is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and, since Mr. Carifele's entry into the Senute. and, since Mr. Carifele's entry into the Senate, is said to be the best informed man on the Democratic side of the House with regard to tariff matters. He wears glasses, and has the face and manners of a stident. He spoke without notes, in a clear voice and as emphasis manner, its held the clo-set attention upon ins floor and in the galleries. He said that even before his clear bad been considered by the Committee on Elections it had been used in argument upon the floor of the House by the Republican members of this committee, keen the Chalrman. Mr. howelf, had disregarded the proprieties of the case, and referred

to him in discussing another case. It had been charged that six men had been nurdered in the city in which he lived, when not a man had been nurt, nor was there a nolitical quarrel of any description. He said that there was no don'th but that Clayton was foully and cruelly killed, but there was not a particle of evidence to show that it was in any sense the result of political feeling. The record showed that the bittle had made more effort to detect and punish the guilty than was ever before done. The man who charged, as had been charged on this floor, that the people of Arkansas, or any of them in a representative capacity, had ever had anything to do with this infamous crime, or any sympathy with it in the remotest degree, or that he fair. Breekinridge suspected it as coming from any source, or cause, or in any shape or form, or knew of it, or of the guilty parties, directly or indirectly, or that he had any sympathy with them, or any other desire than to hang them, or that he had left any effort undone to accomplish that end, uttered what was cowardly and mean, and what he knew to be false.

In the course of his speech Mr. Breckinridge read extracts from the Poland report showing in a vivid light the character of Judee McClura, better known as "Poker Jack," who had been active in spreading false reports concerning the Clayton assassination, and who had since then been recommended for a high judicial position by Mr. Lacey of the Committee on Elections. Mr. Breckinridge showed that Mr. Clayton was his friend, and that he was not connected with the murder in any way; that it had occurred two months after he had received his certificate, and could not affect his rights in any way. But the false reports concerning the captions, and could not affect his right in any way. But the false reports that had been appead concerning it had created a prejudice against him.

Major Breckinridge was unseated by a vote of 105 to 62. It was a strict party vote. Sixtyeight liceublicans falled to vote. Less than one-third of the m

HIL.-HOW PROP. LANGSTON WAS SEATED. The Langston-Venable contested election case was called up by Nils Haugen, a Wisconsin Congressman of Norwegian birth, on Sept. 9. This was just after the Maine election. Many members were absent and the House for days had been without a quorum. Julius Cresar Burrows had been elected Speaker pro tem. Speaker Reed returned from Maine that morning, but did not resume the chair. A magnificent bouquet, marked "Business," stood upon his desk. Col. O'Ferrall of Virginia raised the question of consideration upon the election contest. There was no quorum present. A call of the House was ordered, and the Clerk reported 166 members present. This was exactly a quorum.
As soon as all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with Col. O'Fer-rall moved to adjourn. The House refused to do so by a vote of 40 to 93. The question was again taken upon the consideration of the contested election case, and only 94 members voted. A second call of the House failed to develop a quorum. A second motion to adjourn falled, and Nils Haugen moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms take into custody and bring to the bar of the House members absent without leave. A motion to table Haugen's resolution failed. It was plain that the Democrats were filibustering. Nils Haugen finally anid that it was evident that the news from Maine had demoralized them, and he consented to an adjournment.

Filibustering continued on Sept. 10. Nine yea and nay votes were taken, and there were two calls of the House without developing a quorum. The journal of Sept. 9 was not even

On Sept. 11 the Clerk called the roll on the previous question on the demand for the approval of the journal of the 9th. No quorum voted, and, as none was present, the House adjourned on motion of Major McKinley.
On Sept. 12 the demand for the previous

question on the approval of Tuesday's journal was again put, and the yeas and nays ordered. They developed 147 members present. Speaker Reed had taken the chair. He counted 15 nonvoting Democrats and 5 non-voting Republicans, and announced a quorum. So the prerecurred on the approval of the journal of Tuesday. Many Democrats left the chamber. and the Speaker was unable to count a quorum. Upon a call of the House enough returned to make a quorum. When the question was aga'n taken on the approval of the journal there was no quorum present. Major Mc-Kinley saw that it was impossible to obtain

one without force, and again secured an adjournment of the House.

On Sept. 13 the Democrats allowed the journals of Sept. 9, 10, 11, and 12 to be approved. They did this because it was the day set down for the memorial addresses in honor of Sen-

Sept. 15 was Monday. The journal of Saturday was approved without objection. The Clerk reported a resolution from the Committee on Rules in relation to the McKinley tariff. The amended Senate bill had come to the Ways and Means. It was reported back by the committee, accompanied by a special order from the Committee on Rules. order provided that the amended bill should be considered in the House instead of Committee of the Whole. After two hours' debate it should be in order in the House to move to non-concur in the Senate amendments in Democratic member. His very presence in the gross, and to agree to a committee of conference. The House should, without further delay, vote upon said motion. This order was adopted, and the programme carried out. None of the hundreds of amendments hitched to the bill by the Senate was even read. At the end of the two hours the vote was taken. The House concurred in the amendments in gross. and the bill went to a committee of conference. The rest of the day was consumed over Gen.

Kennedy's attack upon Senator Quay.
On Sept. 16 Enloe's resolution concerning Kennedy's speech was finally disposed of. A score or more of bills were passed by unanimous consent. Nils Haugen had come to the conclusion that it would be better to have some business done before again calling up the contested election case. He was apparently awaiting the return of absent Republicans.

On Sept. 17 the report of the committee of conference on forfelting railroad land grants was in the way, and Mr. Rowell, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, raised the ques-tion of consideration. The Democrats were on the qui vive. They saw that the Committee on Elections wanted to switch off the report so as to get at the Langston-Venable case. Col. O'Ferrall got the year and nays before Mr. Payson could withdraw the report, and was downed by a vote of 62 to 117. The Colonel then raised the question of consideration on the contested election case. The House deolded to take it up-yeas, 136; nays, 15, This was 15 votes less than a quorum. The Speaker counted 11 non-voting Republicans and 8 nonvoting Democrats to secure a quorum.

The case then came fairly before the House. Nils Haugen wanted to limit the debate upon it. Col. O'Ferrall asked that the Democrate might have three hours for discussion. Nils would not agree to this, and gave notice that at 2 o'clock on the succeeding day he would move the provious question. Col. O'Ferrall plead for an hour more, but was refused the

move the previous question. Col. O'Ferrall plead for an hour more, but was refused the time unless he would agree that the previous question should be considered as ordered at 5 o'clock. Thereupon debate began.

Nis Haugen again oponed the debate. He said it made no difference to him whether Prof. Langston was the regular Republican nominee or ran as an Independent. He was convinced that four-fifthe of the Republicans of the district desired Langston's nomination. It was only by the most arbitrary methods in the Convention that he was put in the light of a boiter. All the delegates whose seats were not contested were for him. He charged that Langston was deprived of pluralities on slection day by pregularities in different districts. Mr. Cheedle of Indiana, who proved to be the only Republican opposed to the seating of Mr. Langston, led off on behalf of Mr. Venable. He said that he had studied the majority report and the evidence with care, and he was unable to see how, undor the law swidence, and prevedence, the House sould hold that the contestant was elected. The Fourth Virginia was one of the strongest Republican districts in the country. It was the home of William Mahone. In 1885 a Republican carried it by nearly 8.890 majority. In 1885 President flarrison received only 4.000 majority. At the same time Mr. Venable, the Democratic candidate for Congress, carried it by \$41 plurality. The regular Republican carried to by a plurality. The regular Republican carried to be defined of the Republican carried to the division of the Republican candidate for Congress was it. W. Arnold, a white man. Frof. Langston was a boiling candidate. President Harrison was besten in the state by this division of the Republican candidate for the division of the Republican candidate. President Harrison was besten in the state by this division of the Republican candidate. President Harrison was besten in the state by this division of the Republican total in the state by this division of the Republican candidate. President Harrison w

election lost to it by change of votes by reason of its own conduct, and that alone. The State was lost to the mational Republican ticket by only 1,535 votes. If the flepublicans had been united in the Fourth district, the electoral vote of Vigginia would have been cast for President Harrison.

Mr. Cheadle asserted that Prof. Langston could not have been a Republican candidate. On his return from Farmville to Petersburg during the contest, he was met by a large crowd of his race, headed by a hand of music, with the Professor in a carriage, it paraded the principal streets of Petersburg. As it neared the home of Gen. Mahone, then Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Prof. Langston ordered a halt. Instructions were given to the band to play the "Dead March in Saul" as the procession passed Mahone; residence. The band played the dead march as it was directed to. Langston's conduct was an infinite outrare upon the man whose vote held the United States Senate for the Republicans for years.

Mr. Cheadle charged that many Republicans,

infinite outrairs upon the man whose vote held the United States Senate for the Republicans for years.

Mr. Cheadle charged that many Republicans, black and white, who felt that the election of Langston would be a calamity to the party and to the colored race, openity voted for Mr. Venable. Tickets bearing the names of the Republican electors and the name of Mr. Venable for Congross were printed for their use. Many of these tickets were found in the boxes after election. The evidence showed that at one precinct over twenty colored men openly voted for Venable in deflance of race estracism. The wisest and most conservative colored leaders advised the withdrawal of the regular Republican nominee, with a view of uniting all who were opposed to raising a race issue upon Mr. Venable.

Mr. Cheadle said that Frederick Douglass, Perry H. Carson, the Rev. William Wallace, and other prominent colored men wrote letters before the election urging the negroes to oppose Langston's election. He closed by analyzing the vote, clearly showing, as he slaimed, that Mr. Langston was not elected. The returns showed that many negroes must have voted for Mr. Venable, as his vote was over 600 more than the vote for Grover Cleveland.

On Sept. 18 the fight began in earnest, Speaker Reed was bold and determined. The Record shows the proceedings after prayer:

The Speaker—The Clerk will came the journal of yesterday's proceedings that we ought to have a querum.

The speaker—The Clerk will came the journal of yesterday's proceedings that we ought to have a querum.

norum.
The Speaker—The Clerk will read.
Mr. O'Perrail—There ought to be a quorum for the

The Speaker—The Cierk will read.

Mr. O'Ferrall—There ought to be a quorum for the transaction of business.

The speaker—if the gentleman suggests that there is no quorum present the Chair will no course, count to ascertain. (After as ount.) There is not a quorum present. (A names of about fitteen mitutes, driving present. (A names of about fitteen mitutes, driving present.) (A name of a present of the speaker directed that the desired in the louse.) The Clerk will now proceed with the reading of the journal, a quorum being present.

Mr. O'Ferrall—Do I understand the Speaker to anounce that there is a quorum present?

The Speaker—There are lift members who will swear that there are not that number here.

The Speaker—The gentlemen will not swear. Decause there is no opportunity under the rules of the House.

The journal was then read. Only 131 members would upon its approval.

The journal was then read. Only 131 members voted upon its approval.
Col. O'Ferrall raised the point of no quorum, and the yeas and nays were demanded. One hundred and thirty-four Republicans voted yea. All the Democrats refrained from voting. Then came a call of the House. Enough Democrats reported to the Clerk to give a quorum. There were 178 members present. While the House was still in call the Speaker made a daring effort to force the journal through in violation of the rules. The Kecord shows what happened:
The Speaker—the Clerk reports 178 members present

The Speaker—The Clerk reports 178 members present a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll (on the approval of the lournal).

Mr. Criso—Mr. Speaker, the House is now in call, and I make the point that there are only two motions in order white the House is in call. They are to adjourn or to dispense with further proceedings under the call. If the call is the call is the call is the call in the company of the company of the company of the call in the roll on the approval of the journal.

The Speaker—It can be done without objection.

Mr. Criso—Jobject. It is unprecedented, and such a suggestion has never been made in the history of Congress.

Free.
The Speaker—It is time such a anggestion was made. Applause on the Republican aide.]
Mr. Crisp—That is the judgment of the Chair. The Chair is not the master of this House but its servant, and must othey its orders. Democratic applause, and cries of "Regular order on the Republican aide." The Speaker—The gentleman from Georgia need not

recommence.

Mr. Crisp—The gentleman will insist on his rights and see that no lyrant takes them from him. [Criss of Regular order on the Republican side.]

Mr. Rowell—I make the point of order that the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia are out of order. Mr. Crisp—They are no more so than the remarks of the gentleman from the other than the remarks of the gentleman from the other than the remarks of the gentleman from the other than the remarks of the gentleman from the other than the remarks of the gentleman from the other than the remarks of the gentleman from the other than the remarks of the gentleman from the other than the remarks of the gentleman from the other than the other the speaker.

The Speaker.—The gentleman from Georgia will reanne his seat
Mr. Crisp—He will, but he will risa recent and reply
to any infunction from the Chair, here or anywhere
else. (Cries of "Regular order" on the Republican
side.)

any intraction from the chair, here or anywhere class (Cries of "Begular order" on the Republican side.

Meantime Nils Haugen had cut the knot in which the Speaker had tied himself. He moved to disense with all further proceedings under the call. The Speaker put the question, and it was carried. The vote was again taken on the approval of the journal. One hundred and lifty-seven votes were cast. The Clerk reported sight Republicans and nine Democrats present and not voting, and the Speaker declared a querum present and the journal sproved.

These proceedings took up the first two hours of the day. Nils Haugen said that as the hour of 2 o'clock had arrived he would move the previous question upon the determination of the Langston-Venable case. One hundred and thirty-five Republicans voted in favor of it, and fon Democrats against it. The Speaker was unable to count a quorum, and Haugen moved a call of the House. The corridors were filled with Democrats, but none would enter the House after the sirst call was made. They had then repeated the tacties of William E. Mason, displayed at the time the Lard bill was under consideration. They apswered to a call of the House, but disappeared as soon as business was resumed. To their astonishment they found that the doors were locked when they answered the first call, and that an attempt was to be made to keep them in the House. Republicans as well as Democrats resented the indignity. Mr. Coleman of New Orleans, as well as Mr. Kilgore and others, forced the doors in defiance of what they were told was the Speaker's orders. On Nils Haugen's second call of the House house they did not respond, and the House adjourned without a quorum.

On tip 1. 19 the House was called to order with only three Democrats in their seats. The Democratic members were on their mettle. They had determined that, if it was intended to oust Venable and seat Langston without proper debate, the Republicans must have the quorum. The Speaker counted the House and announced that 166 members—exactly a quor

Mr. Crisp then moved to amend the journal so as to read thus:

The point having been made by Mr. Crisp that it was not in order to proceed with the roll call on the demand for the previous question in the case of Languton v. Venable, pending proceedings of the call, the speaker sustained this objection.

While Mr. Crisp still held the floor the Speaker recognized Gov. Dingley of Maine, who moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Crisp protested that this could not be done without giving him an opportunity to be heard on the proposition. The Bpeaker, however, would not withdraw his recognition from Gov. Dingley who yielded five minutes to Mr. Crisp. Dingley smotion was then carried by a vote of 148 yeas to 3 nays. Mr. Crisp raised the point of no quorum. The Speaker counted the House and announced 164 members present. He claimed that this was a quorum. The Hecord shows what followed:

Mr. Crisp—is increaly believe there is no quorum present. I sak the Speaker, therefore, to exercise his powers under the rules and order tellers.

Mr. Huchanan of New Jersey—Bring in your men, and have a call if you want to.

Mr. Crisp—is peaker—the Speaker to exercise his powers and verify this count. It is only a matter of jouties, when the count is questioned.

The Speaker—the Chair has counted with very great care.

The Speaker—The Chair has counted with very great and the Crisp—Gentiemen have been moving around from one part of the half to another, and it would be almost impossible to make anything like an accurate count under the circumstances.

The Speaker—The Chair has taken great pains with the count. The Chair has taken great pains with the count. The Chair has taken great pains with the count. The Chair has taken great pains with the count. The Chair has done grounded from the other side of the House who are just in the rear in the lobby here.

Mr. Crisp—But there is no provision in the rules where the deortheaper can inform the Speaker on such a point. The Speaker—The args have it, and the amendment is just upon the table.

The Speaker—The Chair decking to verify that count? The Speaker—The Chair does.

Here Mr. Cheadle, a Ropublican, began to

Mr. Arpp-hose has Chair declins to verify that count? The Speaker—The Chair does.

Here Mr. Cheudle. a Republican, began to protest. He was howled down by members on his ewn side of the House. Finally Major Mc. Kinley made his protest, and said: "I hope the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Cheudle) will be permitted to say a word.

This was reechoed by Mr. Burrows of Michigan, Others objected, but Mr. Cheudle was pergistent.

"We must remember," he shouted. "that this is a legislative body, and I am the peer of any man on this floor. I am entitled to be heard, when I am recognized by the Chair."

The confusion was very great. But Cheudle succeeded finally in forcing a hearing. The Record shows what he said, and what followed:

Mr. Cheadle—I wast to say to the Republicans here

Mr. Cheadla—I want to say to the Republicans here that when a challenge is made of the correctness of the court there ought fo be no doubt about its correctness. I trust therefore, that the request for telers will be granted. [Crise of "Oh! oh!" on the depublican side.] Mr. Haugen—There is no doubt about it.

Mr. Ledge—Let the members on the other side come in these.

Hr. Cheadis—You knew there is not a quorum here.
Despite these appeals, the Speaker would not allow his count to be verified He declared.
Dingley's motion tabling Crisp a correction of the pournal carried, and then said. The question is on the approval of the pournal. As many as are in layer will say any.

Unon a division the breaker counted—nyes.
162; noes, 2. He then counted Mr. De Haven as not voting, and himself—maring a bare quorum.

Mr. Orisp again renewed his request that the Chair would exercise his authority, so as to

give him an opportunity to verify the count by tellers. He added: "It is my sincere conviction that there is an error is this count."

Mr. Cheedle again took the floor, protesting. The Republicans tried to how him down. The Speaker hesitated. Finally he said: "The Chair has counted twice, as fairly and as accurately as he knows how to. It may be possible, however, that there is an error in the count, and in view of that the Chair will appoint tellers."

I would do it, Mr. Speaker. shouted Major McKintey. "as you have announced you will do, although a hundred members of the party of the gentlemen from Georgia absented themselves for the purpose of obstructing the public business."

Joseph G. Cannon and other Republicans strongly protested against it.

While the members were passing between the tellers the anxiety of the Democrats in the corridors to learn what was going on was very great. It was reported that the Speaker was counting every Democrat he could see through the main door, and that pages had been sent to the cloak rooms to see whether any hats or umbrelias belonging to the absent members had been left in their places, with a view of counting their owners toward making a quorum. Watchdog Holman peeped into the House to see what was going on. A Bepublican member spotted him and announced him to the Speaker. "The gentleman from Indiana will be counted as prosent by the tellers." Said the Speaker, and the Watchdog was kennelled without a grow!

After a long time spent in the count. Mr. Crisp reppried: "Mr. Speaker, there are 151 gentlemen, including the Speaker, there are 152 gentlemen, including the Speaker, these than the Speaker had counted and eix less than the Speaker had counted and eix less than the Speaker had counted and eix less than the Speaker had counted. The business had actually been done under a count of the Speaker without the presence of a quorum contrary to the explicit terms of the Constitution. The following extract from the Record is interesting:

The speaker—The Chair thints the tel

following extract from the Record is interesting:

The Speaker—The Chair thinks the tellers had better remain in their places. The thair has a very strong impression that there are three gentemen absent who were counted, but have not passed between the relies. Mr. Hopkins—That, I think, is the fact. Two of them have gone out and have been sent for.

Mr. McKinley—It is a quorum we want, and we had better remain.

better remain.

Even allowing all that the Speaker claimed, it will be seen that the House lacked three of a quorum at the time that he announced one. While the tellers were in their places an ex-Congressman from Virginia, who was present, passed into the corridor. He told Mr. Covert, who stood near a side entrance, that a compromise had been effected and he could return to the House in salety. At this Covert entered the House and was instantly counted by the Speaker. Not long afterward Mr. Reyburn of Penn-

promise had been effected and he could return to the House in asfety. At this Covert entered the House and was instantly counted by the Speaker.

Not long afterward Mr. Reyburn of Pennsylvania appeared.

"That makes 184." shouted Major McKinley.
"A quorum." roared the Speaker, that 184 is a quorum? "Mr. Orisp asked. "That brings up a question that might be essential—not that I care to discuss it. I want to call the attention of the Chair to it so that he may decide it with a full knowledge of its import. It has been held heretofore that a quorum of the House was a majority of the members elected. I know there are four vacancies in the House. The question is whether they represent the number to make a quorum, and whether it is a majority of the whole number of members who have been elected by the vote of the people."

A long debate followed. The point made by Mr. Orisp was that the Constitution of the United States says that the House shall be composed of members elected every two years. It gives Congress the right to prescribe the number of members and Congress. has received 330 as the number. Then the Constitution provides that a majority of each House shall onestitute a quorum to do business. The law declares how many members shall constitute the House, and the Constitution says that a majority of this number may do business. Judge Holman said that 339 members made the House, and the Constitution says that a majority of the mountituted a quorum to do business.

The Speaker listened to the debate for a long time, and finally said that, for the present, he would adhere to the rule that 166 members present. Mr. Rowell then moved to dispense with all further proceedings undor the sensituted a quorum to do business.

The Speaker-Three greened to the debate for a long time, and finally said that, for the present, he would adhere to the rule that 166 members present. Mr. Rowell then moved to dispense with all further proceedings undor the sensitive and the Leave to the committee on the supprise of the Committee on t

having appear inter on, he announced a quorum.

Mr. O'Ferrali asked for a verification of the count. The Speaker said he could not get it under the rule. The rule requires that it shall be ordered by a vote of one-lifth of those present. So no tellers were ordered, the quorum depending solely upon the count of the Speaker. He declared the motion to recommit lost. The question then came upon the substitute. Only three Democrats were present—not enough to order the yeas and nays. Upon a division the Speaker counted, reas 5, pays 142. The Speaker next counted the House, and said that only 148 members were present. Mr. Rowell moved another call of the House. Enough Democrats flocked in to make one more than a quorum. All further proceedings under the call were then dispensed with. The substitute was then defeated. Separate voies were taken upon the two resolutions, the Speaker each time counting a quorum if none was disclosed on a division. Then eame the vote upon the committee's resolution declaring Mr. Vensble not elected a Representative in the Fifty-first Congress. Col. O'Ferrall secured a division. There were 146 yeas and 3 nays. The Speaker each time counting the members present, three less than a quorum.

Another call of the House followed and 167 members turned up. The vote was again taken. Only three Democrats were present, and the Speaker was unable to count a quorum. Nor could one be gotten by a call of the House. Thereupon the House adjourned.

It will be seen that nothing was now left but the final vote upon the ousting of Mr. Venable and the seating of Langston. The Republicans had been able to reach this stage of the proceedings through the presence of the Democrats who insisted on remaining in the House, despite the protests of their party associates.

On Saturday, Sept 20, there was trouble in approving the journal of the day before, Upon a division, the Speaker announced that the House stood—ayes, 145; noes, 41. Many Democrats were on the floor, evidently with a view to filibustering over the appr

He began to count them, and several Demo-cratic members kept tally of his count. He de-clared that 44 gentlemen had risen. Then the following scene detailed in the *Hecord* oc-curred:

following scene detailed in the Record oc-curred:

Mr. Crisp—You counted only 37 just now.

The Speaker—There were but 37 at the time the count was the first there are 44 gentlemen thow rises. This is not the first there are 44 gentlemen thow rises. This is not the first there are 44 gentlemen to be ofter site have appeared entry to disappear.

Mr. Breckinridge—Now in this the first time that the count of the Speaker has turned out to be incorrect when there were tellers ordered.

The speaker—The Chair desires to any that on gester day the count by tellers allowed two less than the count by the speaker, and that result was because two gentle men departed after the count was made by the Speaker. The Chair is giad of the opportunity to make the state-ment to the House.

Mr. Crisp—I desire to say that there was a difference

ment to the Rouse.

Mr. Crisp.—I desire to say that there was a difference of ix.

Mr. Crisp.—Rouse and the same in afterward.

Mr. Grisp.—The gestlement from theoryte was one of the tellars yesterday, and desires to challenge that statement. There was a difference of six on the count statement. yesterday, Mr. Breckinridge-The country will decide as to the

Mr. Breckinridge—The country will decide as to the fact.

The year and nays were ordered. Every Democrat left the House but Col. O'Ferrall, who called "Ro quorum." Beeing that it was impossible to obtain a quorum without force, the House adjourned.

There was no change in the situation on Monday, Bept, 32. The first business was the approval of Friday's journed. Every Democrat except Col. O'Ferrall was absent and no quorum voted. A call of the House failed to develop one. The Republicans were angry, and threatened to issue orders of arrest for the Democrats, indeed it was said that the except of arrest had been signed by the Resaker, and were lying upon his deak, awaiting the passage of the resolution by the House. It was hoped in this way to steal a march upon the Democrats, and arrest enough of them to make a quorum before they could leave the Capitol. Major Hekinley, however, moved to addours. It was asserted that

La Folistic of Wisconsin got the year and may, and the Major earried an adjournment by flitcen majority. Then the Republicans went into caucua.

It is understood that the hotheads there tried to force matters to an issue by endeavoring to secure a quorum by the arrest of Democratic members. Major McKinley and others, however, held sheart Republicans responsible for the situation and advocated a wiser policy.

Tuesday, Sept. 23, found the House still without a quorum on the question of the approval of Friday's journal. Mr. O'Ferrali was the only Democrat in the hall. A call of the House was ordered, While it was progressing Nils Haugen ascertained that there were enough Republicans present to secure a quorum. He moved to dispense with all further proceedings under the call. This was done, and the question again, recurred on the approval of the journal. The Republicans cast 160 votes, including that of Mr. Cheadle. The Clerk announced as present and not voting 7 Republicans and 1 Democrat, the Speaker being counted among the seven Republicans. Col. O'Ferrali was the Democrat. The Speaker declared the journal of Friday approvel.

The journals of Saturiay and of Monday were put through the same mill, no yea and nay vote being taken. The question then came upon the resolution declar, as venable not elected. It will be remembered that the yeas and nays were ordered on this motion some days before. There were 151 yeas and 1 nay. The Clerk reports thirrisen Republicans present and not voting, and one Democrat. Mr. O'Ferrali. This made exactly 166, a Virginia Democrat being counted against his protest, to unseat a Virginia Democrat he pour the fourth district of Virginia. The Record shows the resolution, The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes assemed to have ti.

The Great asker on the demand the pass and mays The question was taken on the demand. The Speaker Two gauliems arising, not a sufficient number.

number.

Mr (headle—I hope that the jury that tries this case will be willing to be poiled. | Cries of " Regular order " Mr (headle—I hope that the jury that tries this case will be willing to be poited. [Cries of "Seguiar order" from the Republicans.

Mr. O'Ferral!—Do not dodge putting yourselves on record as perpetrating this outrage.

The Speaker—The ages and noce are refused. The ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted.

The Cheadle—I cannad a division.

Announced. The ayes have it announced. The ayes have it and the resolution is adopted. [Prolonged applance on the Republican side and in the galieries.]

Mr. Cheadle—I call for a division

Mr. Haugen—Mr. Appeaker. Mr. Langston is here and ready to be sworn in.

Langston was a swown in and Cheadle did not

Langston was sworn in, and Cheadle did not get his division.

But there were two coons in the tree, as one of the Republicans expressed it afterward. When the limb was shaken both fell. The Democrats, frightened by the threatened orders of arrest, had left the Capitol, and were scattered far and wide to avoid arrest. The field was clear. The House was wholly in the control of the Republicans. On the instant Mr. Rowell called up the contested election case of Miller against Elliott. Mr. Miller is a colored gentleman from the Seventh district of South Carolina. This district was represented by Col. William Elliott. Elliott's seat was contested in the last Congress by Robert Smalls, Elliott usually secures the district through divisions in the Republican ranks similar to those in the Petersburgh district of Virginia. The Committee on Elections reported that Elliott was not elected, and that Miller was elected a Representative from the South Carolina district. Milier was sented in the quickest time on record, three and a half minutes. The Record shows how it was done:

Mr. Rowell-1 demand the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.
Mr. O'rerrail-Aud upon that I raise the question of sonsideration.

The question was taken on consideration, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to liave it. Mr. O'Ferrati--ityistem

The House divided, and the Speaker announced that

The House qivings, and the speaker amounted that he ares were list.

Mr. O Ferrali—ho quorum, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker—The Chair overruies the point. There is a quorum present. (Applause on the Republican side.)

By Quorum, Prasi-Does Los constitute a quorum of this process.

Mr. Rowell-I do not desire debate. Cries of Vote: "
Mr. Rowell-I do not desire debate. Cries of Vote: "
Note: on the Republican side. The report of the Vote: on the Republican side. The report of the Country of the Republican side adoption of the receiptions: and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.
Mr. O'Ferrall-Division.
The House divided, and there were—ayes. 156, Mr. O'Ferrall-No quorum. Mr. Speaker, is either voting or present.

Mr. O'Ferrait—No quorum, Mr. Speaker, is either votlag or present.

A Member—One more in the affirmative.
The cpeaker—On this question the ayas are 107, 1 no,
and not voting. The continue of the speaker of the continue of the speaker of the spe

tion to reconsider be laid on the table.
The latter motion was arread to.
[Ories of "Next case" on the Republican side.]
No report was read, no statement was made. The above is the only information that the Record will contain as to the reasons for unseating Col. Elliott. The House journal will record the simple fact, and that is all. The case stands without parallel.
Col. Elliott heard of his fate at the doer of the House before reentering the chamber. Mr. Miller heard of his luck at Charlotte, N. C., the next morning, while on his way to Washington. He has Roman features, and his color is so light and his hair so straight that few rersons would dream that he had negre blood in his veins. Langston is also light-complexioned. He parts his dark, wavy hair in the middle, and might easily be mistaken for Hermann, the prestdigitateur. He secured a seat at the side of Mr. Cheatham, the colored Representative from North Carolina. On the succeeding day his face was hidden by a floral tribute, which displayed a drawn sword and was topped with a broom.

The Democratic conventions in Venable's and Elliott's districts were held on the day after they were unseated. Venable declined a renomination and Elliott accepted, Major Clifton R. Breckinridge is already on the stump in Arkansas. He is a candidate for the vacancy and for the Fifty-second Congress.

It is proper to add that the fight of the Democrate against onsting Venable and seating Langston was made without consultation and without leadership. No caucus was held: no plan agreed upon. The outrage appeared so monstrous, the motives of despicably partisan, that they instinctively acted as a solid not plan agreed upon. The outrage appeared so monstrous the motives of despicably partisan, that they instinctively acted as a solid body and left the House. They would not be used to consummate the outrage.

Amos J. Cumminos.

An Undertakers' Combine.

From the Kansas Chy Fimes.

Topega. Ran. Sept. 17.—The Kansas undertakers have concluded that there are enough men engaged in that business in the State to bury all the dead and propose to form a combine against new firms. Some hundred or more of them have been quietly in convention and a scheme has been formulated by which the men now in business will monopolize the trade. No publicity has been given the meeting, and when questioned by newspaper correspondents they declare the organization was simply to "elevate the business."

The association adjourned this afternoon, and in speaking of the business transact done of the members said: "We simply perfected an organization which will keep down the number of men in the State who engage in the undertaking business. Our scheme will be to boycott those firms which sell to them, and frown down in every way on new firms. It is simply a matter of self-protection for us, as there are already more undertakers in the State than the business demands."

In the evidence taken in case of John W. Winn, freight conductor on the Hishmond division of the Atlantic Coast Line, who was gilled at Reaffield station, on the Petersburg Railroad, one Thursday morning, in attempting to not on the caboose while the train was in motion. It is shown that Winn fell and the wheels of the caboose passed over him cutting his right leg off between the anke and kneed his left lag off between the knee and hip, his left arm off between the above and shoulder. When he was missed the train was backed and he was found conceives.

Before he would allow anything to be done for him he directed the brakeman who came to his see stance to take charge of his trait, and put it on the siding, so as to prevent collision with a passenger train. He then made this brakeman examine the switches used so as to make sure that all was safe. He then remarked that he had performed his last duty, as he would never be able to work again.

THE HERMIT WATCH MENDER. Some-made Tools With Which Se Tintere

BROOKLYN, Conn., Sept 27,-Mo ex Bemis ta the lonely watch tinkerer of Brookiyn. Moses is 70 years old and a character. He liv s alone in a little white house in a hollow on the road from the little borough of Danielsonville to the still smaller one of Brooklyn. His watches. clocks, and cats are his only companions. He says he wouldn't have any other. A big wooden sign of a watch creaks diamally as it swings from a rusty iron frame. Originally it was painted white, with an edge of brilliant gold ancircling it. But its continual wrestle with the elements has produced a rather disreputable appearance. Moses is tall, cadaverous, and thin. The costume which has been identified

with him for many years consists of a woollen shirt and frousers. The sleeves of the shirt are short, barely reaching below the e bows. He made it himself from an old gray blanket, He has worn it a long time, and expects to

He made it himself from an old gray blanket. He has worn it a long time, and expects to wear it a good while longer. The draping of his legs is a study. He bought a long strip of cotion cloth, made two bags, jumped into them, and, lappling the front and back, ted a string around his waist.

Very little is positively known of Bemia's history. He has been a town fixture for many years. When he came or from where no native knows. The town went to sleep one night, and when it woke up Moses and his big wooden watch were there. He was dressed in his characteristic costume on that eventual morning just as he is now. The cracker barrel gossips of the village averred at once that, he was a victim of love. They always do. Every recluse or hermit that was ever discovered is supposed to have been jilted. They asserted that they had learned from Moses himself, by the sid of their patent Yankee machines for extracting information, that he wooed and won the belie of his village against a full field in his early manhood. But he did not marry her. Another hot-headed suitor carried her off instead, Moses, who was well advanced in this world's affairs, then stepped out of the ers in which he was living descreted his valuable tools, and joined the little order of cranks.

At first, the good people of Brooklyn were rather skeptical as to Mosee's mechanical ability, and they continued to carry their timepieces and wooden clocks to the menders in other towns. But Moses sifted and mixed his daily meal in his back yard and fed his cats with an equanimity that was reireching. When the good people saw that Moses could live



MOSES.

eniered, and the Clerk rejorted 170 members present. Mr. Roweil them moved to dispense with all further proceedings under the call, bloors the motion had been carried the Demonstation motion had been carried the Demonstation on the approval of the journal. Mr. Crisp called for a division. The following is from the Record.

The Speaker—The question being again upon the motion approve the journal. Mr. Crisp called for a division. The following is from the Record.

The Speaker—The question being again upon the motion approve the journal there are like in the motion approve the journal there are like in the motion of the resolutions are present and not voting.

The Record does not give the names of the reprivative question upon the pseaker said were present and not voting.

The Clerk called the roll on ordering the previous question upon the pseaker said were present and not voting.

The Clerk called the roll on ordering the previous question upon the pseaker said were prevent and not voting.

The Clerk called the roll on ordering the previous question upon the pseaker said were prevent and not voting.

The Clerk called the roll on ordering the previous question upon the pseaker—like their does not give the names of the conditions are present and not voting.

The Clerk called the roll on ordering the previous questions upon the previous questions upon the previous questions. But the charge the roll of the committee on Elections. On the committee on Elections. On the committee on Elections. The minority of the committee on Elections. The minority of the committee on Elections. The follows divided and the roll of the resolutions. Mr. Chealle moved to a committee on each of the resolutions that the could not good and the season of the committee on Elections. The follows divided and the roll of the resolution of the committee on Elections. The follows divided and the roll of the resolution of the committee on Elections. The follows divided and the roll of the resolution of the committee on Elections. The follows divide stow. Several cases of watch crystals stand in front of the stove, while the room is almost completely filled with crude tables and boxes and dilapidated chairs. Several shelves eneircle the black waits. A choice collection of antique clocks with prodictions ticks stand on them. Dust has settled upon their disls until the figures are almost blotted out.

The bench at which the old man works is scarcely a foot wide. His tools are few and very crude. They are mostly his own make, and he says they answer the purpose. When Moses harnesses his head in his home-made monocule his appearance is frightful. A piece of heavy brown paper, rolled in tubular form, about two inches long, has several glasses from old speciacles in the middle and held in position by several thicknesses of paper. This tube, set in a wire frame, covers Moses's right use, while dangling from the frame, over his letter, while dangling from the frame over his letter, but a square. Every time a customer raps at the tront door Moses puts on this mask and rushes forth to examine the clock or watch that has knocked off registering the flight of time.

While the reporter was talking to Moses a

and rushes forth to examine the clock or watch that has knocked off registering the flight of time.

While the reporter was talking to Moses a big, dusty clock with a deep bass voice, half hidden in a distant corner, began to strike slowly and solemnly. In a second later every clock in the shop was hammering out the time. The hour was 10, but they did not all register that hour. Each seemed to be running on a separate schedule. Moses had his attention concentrated on the clock that was the first to strike. He was counting each stroke. One, two, three, four-by gosb, I wonder if that durn thing has got 'em agin-five, six seven, eight, nine, ton, eleven, twelve, thirteen—sufferin' Moses but it has. That's the crank-iest clock I ever saw. It's hoodcoed, It was brought to me by a farmer who has carried it to every jeweller in castern Connecticut with it a striking all the way. Every sweller in this section of the State has had a whack at it, but done it no good. So it has finally dritted to me, and I haven't been able to straighten out the kink that is in it. I've had the wor's all out and to pieces, but when I put them together arasin they begin their confounded din. It's the cranklest one I ever had, but I'll fix it yot."

Concerning his early life the man was dumb. He only admitted having heen in business in some big city in the early fortes.

some big city in the early forties. MISS LWING'S TOOTSIES. She Stands 7 Feet 10, and Her Feet are No

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

It may be stated without fear of dispute that Miss Ella Ewing of Fairmount. Clark county, Mo. is the possessor of bigger feet than any other woman in the country. The young lady, who is now but 18 years of age, ordered last week a pair of shoes from the Tennant-Stribing shee Company, and they are now very nearly fluished. The shoes are the largest ever turned out in St. Louis. The last over which they were constructed measures 15% inches in length and its inches in width at the ball of the foot. There is enough leather in one of the heels to build five pairs of cryinary faties' shoes, and the leather in each abose would be sufficient, if it all could be utilized, to make thirty pairs of ordinary shoes. A. W. Foote who made the last states that within the period of his eighteen years experience in the shoe business he has nover seen anything to quite equal liss Ewing shoe. I took him a day and a half to look up the timber, and when he finally we tored a large senough made to look to haw the last from he was obliged to fill out the instep with last terms.

inst from he was obliged to fill out the instep with leather.

Miss Ewing, the young lady who will wear the shoes when they are entirely constructed, is the daughter or a farmer at Fellmount, and it is understood spent the early part of her life in the woods, in the vicinity of Chicago. For height is fleer to incress and her weight the pounds, who is therefore, rather slender for her height. The young lady has been in the habit of having her shoes made by a cobbier in the country place near where she lives, and the latter evidently has not been fitting her as well as he should. One of her old shoes, which was sent here with the order for the new pair, is a rather crude conception of what a shoe ought to be, and the way it has been worn would in items that the lady has been worned by the first the case, as these state who know her and her feet.

Mass leving wanted the new shoes made part week in order that the might make a cred its less its order that the might make a cred its less its order that the might make a cred its less its order that the might make a cred its less its order that the might make a cred its.

LITTLE MOTHERS IN WINTER

MAPPE DAYS NOT TO KND WITH THE PLEASANT BUMMER.

The Children Had Great Times at Pelham Park, and Are to have More in the Wister with Shows and Christman Trees, The first season of the Little Mothers' exsummer. A day's outing has been given to me many as 837 Little Mothers at an expense of but \$784. The outing has included not merely a blissful day in Pelham Park, but two substantial meals and a bath in the Sound, which proved a tonic as well as, in most cases, a much-needed cleansing.

The excursions began in June and were given every Tuesday-during July on Friday also—until the past week. Although the sum-mer was wet, only a single Tuesday was wet. Little Mothers, it may be necessary to re-mind THE SUN'S readers, are the ten or twelve year old girls among the poor who, in the absence of their mothers at some outside occupation, have to take care of their younger brothers and sisters. In some cases the Little Mothers have to make the fire and prepare the breakfast for the family, and also keep the premises in order, as well as act as nurse. Their services being almost indispensable to the household, holidays were practically unknown to them until the managers of the Little Mother excursions; contrived to have some one else "mind the baby," in order that a much-needed outing might be given to the juvenile nurses. In some instances Pel-ham Park afforded the first glimpee of country the Little Mothers ever had. Although it was not the intention of the management to have any of the children go on more than one excursion, yet when previous re-cipients of their hospitality smuggled them-

ment to have any of the children go on more than one excursion, yet when previous recipients of their hospitality smuggled themselves in a second, or even third excursion, they were not turned out.

The most "repeating" was done in the bathing. When clothed in their customary garments the children wore bits of the colored ribeon appended to the badge of the chaperone in whose care they were, but when they were in bathing gowns there was nothing to distinguish them from each other, and some managed to stay in the water for hours.

Each chaperone took charge of fifteen children, in whom she endeavored to inculcate habits of cleanliness and order, besides providing for their pleasure. One child when it was suggested that the floor of her poor home needed scrubbing, replied that she had tried to wash it once, but the water ran through a knot hole, and "the woman down stairs said she'd give me — if I did it again." However, the loctures as a rule had their effect, and alshough no personal application was given to them except by inference, and the excursionists were not reminded that as to their small bodies cleanliness was next to godliness, yet they quickly learned that lesson and told future excursionists that "the ladies would not like them if they didn't wash themselves before they went."

Perhaps, however, it was the green apples brought home sometimes in such quantities that bags were necessary to contain them that the mothers of the Little Mothers walued more than the good advice. The children, who were collected principally from the east side, also brought home no end of flowers with which to adorn their homes.

Although the Pelham Park excursions are over with the summer, the Little Mothers are not to be left to their own devices during the which to adorn their homes.

Although the Pelham Park excursions are over with the summer day a happy winter evening at least once a week. Mrs. J. H. Johnson of Stuyvesant Square, the head and front of the movement is soon to be given in the Lyreum or Palmer's Thestre. S

\$500 A LESSUN.

A Good-looking Young Woman Teaching Elderly Gallants the Ways of the World. From the Fort Worth Gasette.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept, 20 .- In one of the big hotels here. Willis Nesins, an old gentle-man from southwestern Kansas, had his wisdom teeth cut last night. As he entered the hotel in the morning he met in the rotunds a charming creature of the feminine percuasion. Smartly begowned she was, and upon the dellsat the very newest, nestest, and prettiest of

Smartly begowned she was, and upon the delianger, porter
orked.
They is one
by 12
licook
stathe very newest, nestest, and prettiest of
bonnets it had ever been his lot to see. Large
brown eyes, arched by exquisitely shaped eyebrown and fringed with long and gracefully
curved lashes, told of the foul of love and possion within, while two cherry lips, curved bowlike, spoke eloquently of the treasury of kisses
the boxes
eneirformand on
in the possible of the foul of love and possion within, while two cherry lips, curved bowlike, spoke eloquently of the treasury of kisses
that they contained. In the afternoon betalked of her to the clerk, lut you do not learn
been rame. All day long his thoughts essemed
centred on the morning vision.

It may easily be imagined, then that as he
passed along the hall at sight and a door at
his side opened and his eje- rested upon the
object of his thoughts, lis heart thumped
centred on the morning vision.

It may easily be imagined, the nat a door at
his side opened and his eje- rested upon the
object of his thoughts, lis heart thumped
centred on the morning vision.

It may easily be imagined, in
the rame and his eje- rested upon the
object of his thoughts, lis heart thumped
centred on the morning vision.

It may easily be imagined, in
the rame and his eje- rested upon the
object of his thoughts, lis heart thumped
whild,. In her robe de nuil she was, and her
hair unloosed hung in wilding diore prove
sion upon her shoulders. Astartled look was on
her face as if she had been surprised at seeding
him, but after a momentary blush she expalained that she desired toilight the gas for her?

The alacrity of his actions batrayed a total absence of refuetance.

He might bave lit a make h to learn the lay of
the land, but, strange t; say, he either didn't
think of that or preferred first to find the chandelier.

Where is it? he questioned in a whisper.

Here, she whispered.

Back in the distance had been the lay of
the land, but, strange t; say, he cither didn't
think of

to his seneated cry of 'Let me gol' she replied in the cold tone of a woman of business: 'For \$500'' What do you mean?' he gasped. 'Just what I say,' she answered stilledinging to him.

'Five hundred dollars. Come, my rural friend, this night air is too chiliy for the so thinly olad as I am; \$500.'' What do you mean?' the old gentleman his wonderment overcoming for the mohens his fear, asked.

'I mean, you giddy old fool, that if you dan't give me \$500 this minute I'll acream for he me "I'll have you arrested for a blackmailer,' he replied.

'Try it. Who will believe you? There are ten persons in this hotel who come on the same car with us. They know you were laying to flirt with me all the time, and that though you got no sneotragoust you repeated your efforts at the table. I'll scream, and when they come I'll say that you, maddened because I would not firt, entered my room with evil intentions, and all of them will believe so come. \$500 please. I know you have it, for I saw you count your meney in the partor after supper. Come, I can't well ast. In fao, though rather short of lunds. I have a good mind to scream.'

But she got no further. He took a 'oll of bills from his socked and banded it to has, the could move cleased and locked it. Then lighting a match she counts the money, after which she reopened the door and persisted him sadder, goorer, but etch how much wiser, to depart. No complaint was made with the clerk, and the woman left the house the heat morthing.

Wines Mature ! to the Soutight.

Experiments have recently been made in Spain on the action of authorit in maturing wines. Layers of new wines in bottles of col-ored glass have been excused to the direct rays of the sun, with the result that both flavor and quality have been improved. In the cent-of Europe there has been a practice of rines-ing sognac by expesing the bettles on the poof low years.